

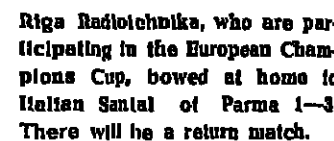
The Soviet team for that meet will be led by the athlete of the year, 21-year-old pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka. Specialists think that in this season he will be able to conquer the fantastical

In the next few days the presidium of the USSR Figure Skating Federation will approve the composition of the national team for participation in the European championship.



**Vladimir McMILLIN**

Greece, won an international tournament in Czechoslovakia with 6.5 points from nine games.



or is MIKEAL

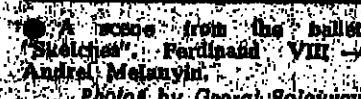


● A handshake before the discussions.

Chairman of the State Council of Poland, Henryk Jablonski, awarded V. Grishin the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic First Class for his great services in developing relations between Poland and the USSR, and for strengthening fraternal links and all-round cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow.

A scene from the ballet "The Knight of the Sad Countenance".  
Don Quixote — Yuri Vladimirov, Sancho Panza — Mikhail Milnerov

● Dulcinea — Nina Semizorova.



Nothing short of the materials  
carried in the editions of both

● Al-Ahram Al-Galaa Str.  
Cairo T  
ARE

Association Inc.,  
Friendship House  
280 Queen St. W.,  
Toronto, Ont. M5W 2A

**DEAR READERS!** In other countries subscription for "MNI Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mazhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

AN INFORMATION No.

Moscow will celebrate Days of Budapest between January 21 and 26. Forty years ago, on January 18, 1945, the Soviet Army freed Pest, the eastern part of our capital from Nazi invaders, Ferenc Pusztai, the head of a delegation from the Hungarian capital, said at a press conference. In two months' time, Budapest was also liberated. In the very first days, our Soviet troops freed the ruins of the ruined bridge on the Danube. Since then close friendly ties have existed between Budapest and Moscow. Today, life for us is inconceivable without a comprehensive political, economic, and cultural cooperation.

To celebrate the Days, more than 350 young people are coming by the Friendship Train from Budapest to the Soviet capital. They are industrial

The CMREA Executive Committee has approved the idea of a long-term development of the electric power industry as part of the Unified Energy System (UES) of CMEA member-countries from now until the year 2000. The Committee envisages further improvements in the

*(Continued on page 3)*



## Will Belgium take cruise?

Brussels. The Belgian Prime Minister, Wilfried Martens, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, said at a press conference here that during the talks in the White House he mainly discussed the state of East-West relations in the light of the recent meeting in Geneva between the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, and the American Secretary of State, George Shultz, and the implementation of NATO's 1979 "twin-track" decision. Mr Martens specifically noted that the results of the recent Geneva talks constitute a positive step towards disarmament negotiations.

He said his government's compliance with NATO's "twin-track" decision will depend on the outcome of the Soviet-American disarmament talks. For this purpose, he continued, the government will take a decision before the end of March on whether or not to deploy the American missiles in the country. However, the date for the actual appearance of the missiles in Belgium will be decided only upon consultations with the NATO allies and with NATO as a whole.

The Belgian Prime Minister noted that this new position taken by his government was clearly underlined on the eve of his visit to the United States.

## Situation still tense in Lebanon

Beirut. The Lebanese authorities are taking measures to stabilize the situation in the country and to solve major domestic political problems. At its recent meeting, the Council of Ministers took a number of decisions to improve security in the capital and in other areas of the country. The government has ordered that the warring factions hand in their heavy weapons and that all the remaining barriers along the Green Line

be removed.

In the Southern Lebanon resistance to the Israeli occupation forces is growing. In the vicinity of Hasbaya and Bint Jubail, some motor patrols of the invaders hit mines planted by guerrillas. In the area of Saliba, a group of resistance fighters attacked a column of Israeli army vehicles, destroying two armoured personnel carriers and killing several Israeli soldiers.

## HARPOON MISSILES FOR PAKISTAN

New Delhi. The USA is to speed up deliveries of its ship-launched Harpoon cruise missiles to Pakistan. According to the "Times of India" newspaper, this was revealed by Zia ul-Haq to journalists in Karachi. The newspaper states that the revision of the delivery schedule followed a trip by the US Chief of Naval Operations, James Watkins, to Islamabad, where he held talks with Pakistani generals on sales

to the regime of the latest American arms.

At present Pakistan receives from the USA tanks, helicopters, artillery guns, various missiles and F-16 fighter-bombers.

The pivot of the US-Pakistani military-political alliance, the "Patriot" newspaper stresses in this respect, is the safeguarding of interests of US imperialism in South and South-West Asia, as well as in the Indian Ocean basin.



Showing his hand.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Conference in Ho Chi Minh City

Ho Chi Minh City. Foreign Ministers of three Indo-Chinese countries are holding a conference here. Attending are Hun Sen, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK); Phouma Sipouth, Member of the Politbureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers (LPDR); Nguyen Co Thach, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV).

Opening the conference, Nguyen Co Thach noted that over the past few months, the situation in South-East Asia had undergone changes favouring the cause of national development and consolidation of the national defences in the three countries. Despite the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the Kampuchean revolution continued confidently to gather strength, which fact facilitated a partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, from the PRK. This will also make it possible in the future to take further steps in this direction. All this, Nguyen Co Thach said, creates favourable conditions for a political settlement of the problems of peace and stability in the region.

## In memory of G. A. Nasser

Cairo. The public in Egypt is widely celebrating the anniversary of the death of the Egyptian leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser. A mass rally at the headquarters of the National Progressive Unionist Party, as other parties has been held in Cairo. Gatherings and rallies addressed by political and public leaders held in other places.

The press here notes the contribution which the Egyptian President made to the cause of extricating the economy from foreign domination and improving living standards of the masses.

## Sino-US military cooperation stepped up

Washington. Commenting on a trip to Peking by G. J. Vasseny, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the press reports that a preliminary agreement was reached between the USA and the People's Republic of China (PRC) which will include gas engines for ships, sonar, mines and quick-firing anti-aircraft guns.

It is expected that the deal will be officially signed during a visit to Peking by Assistant Secretary of State M. Palsley, in the near future.

The press stresses that the deal will give an impetus to Sino-US military cooperation.

## CMEA ADOPTS COOPERATION PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1)

structure of electrical and nuclear power generation and of priority development of nuclear power production for utilization of each country's own resources.

The Committee regards it prudent to work out a programme of cooperation on the development of a automated production of engineering and the scale introduction in the CMEA countries of the long-cherished universal dream—general and complete disarmament.



Yuri KURITSYN

## VIEWPOINT

## DISARMAMENT: WHAT CAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DO?

The last 39th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted 72 resolutions on issues of disarmament and world security—far more than at any other previous session. More often than not their authors and co-authors were non-aligned nations—India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico, even the Republic of Maldives populated by only 160,000 people, etc. On the initiative of developing countries the session passed resolutions on the reduction of military budgets, the nuclear-free zones in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, as well as on other issues relating to curbing the arms race. Together with socialist and other states they formulated many resolutions denouncing the production and stockpiling of various kinds of mass destruction weapons.

There is no lack of such examples gradually confirming the idea recently advanced by Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, in a TV interview in Moscow that "a state can be small, but this does not mean that it cannot say the big truth and raise a loud voice in favour of peace and in condemnation of war".

The threat of war is made up

of many factors. The arms race, nuclear ones in particular, is one of them. Attempts by imperialist circles of some Western powers to achieve domination in these or those parts of the globe is another. Sight must not be lost of their interference in the affairs of other nations, militaristic preparations in areas belonging to the entire mankind, such as the World Ocean and outer space. Finally, the remnants of colonialism and racism, neo-colonialism encroachment on the freedom and wealth of young independent states.

All this determines the wide range of directions along which the struggle to prevent war and strengthen peace moves today. In this respect any effort is needed and is important in its own right. So is the initiative of the six states which urged the nuclear powers to immediately embark on an all-round nuclear arms freeze. And there are efforts by African and Middle East nations to eliminate the system of apartheid and restore the curtailed rights of the natives of southern Africa and the Arab people of Palestine. Public protests in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the establishment on their territories of for-

align military bases, and the demand for the dismantling of the already existing ones, are something of value.

Surely, hanging above everything is the fear that the race in arms, especially nuclear ones, may spread into outer space, get out of control and land all of us in catastrophe. And, in any case, there is the fear that it may continue to ruin mankind, especially that part of it, which lacks resources for development. This thing happens. The foreign debt of developing nations has reached a trillion dollars. At the same time they annually spend on military needs sums which almost equal the annual growth of their debt.

They got drawn into the arms race not of their own free will, but this does not make it any easier for them. Nor can the situation be changed by the fact that they do not participate in the nuclear arms race. Directly or indirectly, all countries, big and small, suffer from it economically. And the threat is the same for each of them, considering the disastrous effects of nuclear war.

The threat should be replaced by equal security. But this, however, will not come by it-

self, it has to be fought for. And those who believe that this is the task for all nations and governments, the broadest sections of the world public, are totally justified.

Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms should begin in the near future. If they are successful, it will be the first step on the road to nuclear disarmament and, subsequently, to the realization of the long-cherished universal dream—general and complete disarmament.

The success of the talks will depend on whether it will be possible, with their beginning, to freeze nuclear armaments, prevent military encroachments into outer space and other acts capable of worsening the world situation, complicating difficulties in the issue of bridling the race in arms and their reductions.

This is exactly why the principle that we are small people and it's no business of us cannot be regarded as acceptable. It is quite encouraging that proponents of this principle are becoming fewer and fewer. On the contrary, the majority of states are leaning, as Andrei Gromyko said, towards an active support of those proposals which promote the cause of preventing war and strengthening peace. Apparently, prior to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks, everywhere, including Third World countries, support is growing in favour of preventing outer space militarization, freezing nuclear arms and renouncing plans to rearm the USA and Western Europe. Protest is growing against the continuing militarization of the Indian and Pacific oceans and the increasing military penetration of developing countries.

## Doubtful venture

Bonn. The West German Government has taken a decision on about the country's position in the new American space project, Columbus.

This decision has caused criticism from the Social Democratic Party and the German Greens. They pressed doubt about the Columbus project, which is pointed out that the project is of no use to the German people and that it is a waste of money.

## Tories may celebrate Victory day

London. The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently stated before Parliament that the British Government was examining the question of how the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany should be celebrated. In Britain, she admitted, there is a widespread belief that this event should be celebrated nationwide.

Local observers note that the Prime Minister's statement is a sharp change in the position of the government on this issue. Earlier, the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Lady Yang, had announced that Britain would not take part in solemn occasions marking this all-important date because this could "hurt" the feelings of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and allegedly lead to the distortion of history by the Soviet Union. Lady Yang's announcement, made, as the press notes, upon consultations with the Prime Minister and other members of Cabinet, has caused a sharp wave of indignation in Britain.

## Solidarity in action

Helsinki. A group of Finnish volunteers has left for Nicaragua to help harvest coffee and construct a number of economic projects. Through their labour they are desirous to express the solidarity of Finnish youth organizations with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggressive intrigues of the United States, and in support of the gains of the Sandinist revolution.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Only ten per cent of Austrian college students have working class backgrounds, while the figure of those of peasant origin is only around five per cent, according to the Austrian press.

At present there are 1,359,000 unemployed aged between 16 and 25 in Spain, writes the Madrid newspaper "Ya", in its columns.

Factories of the US Dow Chemical concern situated near the city of Stade in West Germany, daily dump into the Elbe the effluents with high toxic content of tank-trucks. The result, downstream the river is as clean as a sewer, just as the Rhine and the Main are.

## ARSONISTS ON TRIAL

New York. Here, the head of a gang of arsonists, 32-year-old Edward Young has been sentenced to a lengthy term in prison and a large fine.

On the poor areas of New York, the fire brigade refused to go to the poor quarters. Allegedly, the poor should have their homes burnt without any help. More often, the arsonists were carried out in the depth of night, as a consequence of which the number of victims was very considerable. But this did not at all attract the attention of the authorities.



NATO troops are holding military manoeuvres code-named "Reforger-85" in the Federal Republic of Germany. The aim of the large-scale exercises is to streamline air-lifting of major army units and detachments into the Federal Republic of Germany, in case of emergency.

Arrival of American servicemen in the Federal Republic to participate in the war manoeuvres. Photo by AP-TASS

## Science and technology

## WEEDS OFF THE TRACKS

If grass grows on railway tracks it may impede the operation of automatic switches. Besides, the roots of plants wreck the bedding of the track. Therefore the grass must be destroyed but, naturally, it would be too expensive to weed the tracks. Usually herbicides are used for the purpose, but they can penetrate ground waters, get into protective shelter belts along the track and damage them.

A special train has been developed in West Germany for accurate spraying of herbicides on the track. The equipment of the train makes possible individual dosages of spraying, depending on the density of the weeds. The liquid is supplied only to the strip of the proscribed width. A single charge of working capacities is enough to spray 400 km of track.

## PLANT LICE

## FLEE TO SAFETY

British agronomists have discovered that wild potato brought into the country from South America does not fear pests which cause great damage to cultivated varieties. Lice put on the leaves of the plant, or even brought closer to its leaves, flee to safety.

Research conducted on the leaves showed that there were two types of hair on them: the first discharge glue in which the pests get stuck, the others produce volatile liquid. It turned out that this liquid had the same composition as the chemical alert signal discharged by the lice that got into trouble and which made the others retreat hurriedly. In this way, in the course of evolution, the plant got the ability of producing this substance for protection.

Apart from purely theoretical interest this discovery may also be of practical use.

## Another Panama Canal?

Mexico City. Projects for the construction of another Panama Canal have been disturbing the minds of the politicians and engineers of a number of countries in Western Hemisphere.

Different plans for the construction of the new marine route quite urgently faced navigators after the appearance of super-tankers to which the present-day Panama Canal has become too narrow. One of the countries claiming that it can build a modern supercanal is Colombia. It seems the latter is passing from conversations to practical deeds. The country's President Belisario Betancur recently signed a decree which allows the construction of an interoceanic canal crossing the Colombian territory near the Panamanian border.

This project, the newspapers

say, is striking in its scale. It will allow the passage of any ships, including super-tankers. The main bed of the canal will lie along the two rivers, the Atarato and the Trwando. Their beds are to be deepened down to the sea level, which will obviate the need for locks. The estimated cost of the construction of the canal is two thousand million dollars, and the work on the canal is to be completed by 2000.

In his decree, President Betancur stipulates that the canal will be under complete Colombian legal control and that foreign companies and private foreign nationals are forbidden to participate in the construction of the canal.

## OF INTEREST

## From the sea bottom

A scientific symposium will soon be held in the museum of Calabria region, Italy. It will be concerned by the conservation of ancient art scientific will discuss the art of the sea bottom. Both have become very popular exhibits recently. However, more than half a million visitors have already seen them.

Before they arrived to the museum, the two ancient Greek helmets had been staying for 2,500 years in the sea bottom. They were found by chance off the shores of Calabria by Stefano Marabitti, a sportsman who was diving with a net to catch fish. He found the helmets in the sea bottom, without breath or home and in the fire all their possessions.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## TALKS AHEAD

Nothing has yet happened in Geneva, nothing except that a general understanding was reached there: there is only one way — to hold talks on limiting the arms race and eliminating weapons until they have eliminated people, writes publicist V. Kobyshev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. But in a world where they have already forgotten good news in respect of curbing the arms race this is something.

It is remarkable that an understanding was reached in Geneva that the forthcoming talks are seen as purposeful and totally new, based on consideration of the realities of the present world and its strategic impasses, the author stresses. Aware that in any talks there must be at least two sides, we, however, cannot help being satisfied that the Geneva accord reflects the purposeful, peace-loving policy of the USSR, a policy oriented towards limiting and stopping the arms race in all directions, a policy based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The road to adopting coordinated decisions, which should involve space and nuclear weapons, will be difficult, if one assesses the situation soberly, the article stresses. Much will have to be started practically from zero, because the Washington policy of the recent years disrupted and disorganized the entire process of limiting and reducing arms.

## ACCORDING TO THE SCENARIO OF THE 'CONTACT' PROGRAMME

In IZVESTIA, V. Krievskiy narrates about another anti-Soviet provocation staged by the American authorities, that is about repeated attempts to "hand over" some "secret materials" to the USSR General Consulate in San Francisco. Then the Director of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation W. Webster has caused the "game".

In the hour assigned to him by the scenario, the author writes, the FBI chief came out with a sensational declaration that allegedly a case has been disclosed about Soviet espionage, and an attempt of a criminal conspiracy has been interrupted.

What is this, a specially invented self-advertisement, or yet another anti-Soviet provocation? In all obviousness, it is both. The American press linked the case of a mystical engineer of the firm of Northrop, writes the author, with a permanently operating postwar programme of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Contact". This programme, as has become known from press reports, envisages, among other things, organisation of political provocations against representatives of the USSR and other states for the purpose of constant fanning up the atmosphere of enmity and any scare in the country. The expenditure on the programme "Contact", according to "The Washington Post" newspaper, made up an impressive figure in the budget of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Not to spare money on provocations — such is the principle which people in Washington are guided by today. This means that they have put their foot in it at their own expense, writes the author.

## WHERE IS RACISM BOLDER?

The criticism levelled by the American Senator Edward Kennedy against the system of apartheid existing in the Republic of South Africa has caused irritation among the leaders of the racist regime in Pretoria, writes V. Pustov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA daily. Neither has been to their liking the criticism mounted by the Senator of the policy of "constructive cooperation" with the Republic of South Africa carried out by the White House.

It is remarkable, notes the author, that the rulers of South Africa did not particularly deny the horrifying facts of the trampling of the elementary rights of the indigenous population underfoot as noted by the Senator. It was another thing that made the racist slave-love indignant: a visitor from what state has dared to attack the racial segregation? From that very state the spiritual allyship with which they have always felt and approached for what it is worth. Such thing it was decided in Pretoria, should not be tolerated. And now, stresses the author, the minister for cooperation, development and education G. Viljoen has declared that an American political leader should not find it ill to criticise the racial policies in the Republic of South Africa, because the Whites in the Republic of South Africa, in his words, did not destroy the local population on such a scale as was done by the Whites in the United States of America as regards the Indians.

## BORN BY FRIENDSHIP

In the past 20 years alone over 800 projects, among them 150 industrial enterprises constituting the basis of Mongolia's industry, were built in that country with Soviet technical and economic assistance, writes Mongolian economist U. Baidin in SOVSALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the two nations. In each of the last two five-year periods the volume of Soviet technical and economic aid to Mongolia doubled compared with the preceding period, the author emphasises.

## Unusual exhibit

An unusual exhibit has been added to the collection of the London Postal Services Museum. This is the licence plate from the locomotive of a train which became an object of the most famous and biggest theft in British history. It was decided to use the locomotive as a transport while the "historic" plate with the number 40182 was handed over to the museum by workers of the depot. In 1963 a gang of criminals stole the train, making away with a million pounds sterling.

## Albino-hedgehog

New animals were added to the Zoo of Magdeburg (the DDR) on the eve of the New Year. This was an inquisitive family of hedgehogs, presented to the Zoo by an amateur dealer, former guard. Among the young is an albino hedgehog. According to "Nashe Deutschland", these albinos have little chance of survival since they are easily detected by predators. The albino hedgehog is a very rare animal. In the Zoo the albino hedgehog lives cosily in the company of his grey-and-black brothers and sisters.



## HOME NEWS

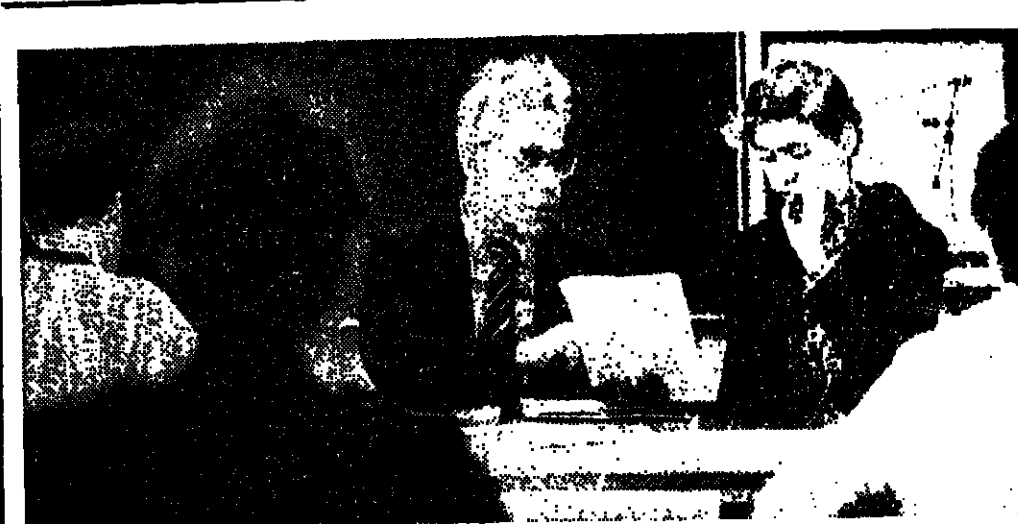
### Round the Soviet Union

● WATER FROM THE KURA RIVER IS NOW FLOWING TO BAKU (THE CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN) ALONG A NEW 130-KILOMETRE PIPELINE WHICH HAD ITS FIRST PHASE RECENTLY COMMISSIONED. The big hydrotechnical complex also includes powerful purification facilities, a cascade of pumping stations and other structures. This is the second waterworks sending water from the Kura to the Azerbaijan capital. Its first phase alone provides Baku with 170 thousand cubic metres of water every twenty-four hours. At present, two more strands of 1.5-metre pipes are being laid. With their commissioning at the end of the year, water supply to the city will increase by nearly one-third.

● THE FIRST POWER BLOCK OF THE MAINA HYDROPOWER STATION IN SIBERIA IS NOW PLACED UNDER THE SERVICE OF INDUSTRY. The commissioning of this newest station on the Yenisei cascade marks a new stage in the rational use of the hydroelectric resources of the Siberian river. With the hydro-power station in operation, it now becomes possible, without any detriment to shipping and the environment, to create behind the concrete dam of the Sayany-Shushenskaya hydropower station mighty reserves of water, so that it could work at full capacity during peak hours. The counter-regulating reservoir of the Maina hydropower station will help maintain stable level of the Yenisei.

● THE IRTYSH RIVER WILL SOON BE MUCH MORE CLEANER, WHEN IN UST-KAMENOGORSK THE SECOND SECTION OF THE LEFT-BANK PURIFICATION CENTRE COMES INTO OPERATION. It will treat nearly 80,000 tonnes of effluents a day — that is twice the present volume.

● A PAVILION INTENDED TO PROMOTE SERVICES HAS OPENED AT THE USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS. This is the 8th pavilion of the country's major exposition centre.



● Examinations are going on.

## STUDENTS' WINTER SESSION

Nearly 5.3 million students studying in the country's 893 higher educational establishments are now taking examinations.

A well-known song which lauds student life asserts that the students would be leading merrier lives were their care-free existence not disrupted twice a year by check-ups—examinations. This is more of a joke. Well, examinations in higher educational establishments are really linked with big emotional and intellectual expenditures. First of all they are an assessment of the knowledge acquired during the term, the correctness of a student's chosen profession and an official recognition of his academic standing.

It wouldn't do to forget that the basis of the budget of the Soviet student is the state grant which fluctuates between forty and one hundred roubles a month, depending, of course, on his academic ability. The principle is such that the better you study, the higher your grant is. In the heat of the examination period our photo correspondents visited the Moscow Kossygin Textile Institute. Studying at the faculties of textile and knitwear production, applied arts, machine technology, etc., are nearly 200 hundred foreign students. In the exam room with their Soviet student-colleagues are Rajanona Nina Mokik (Madagascar), Dagvadgor Ariyana (Mongolia), Surennan Urali and Djosly Promel (India). During vacation they will travel the length and breadth of the Soviet Union. This year the institute has organized for them journeys to Volgograd (a hero-city on the Volga), Kishinev and Kiev, the capitals of Moldavia and the Ukraine respectively.



The 70 km canal with water the drought-stricken Kossygin Textile Institute. The reconstruction of the canal, which in the 20s was started to build a land reclamation facility in Azerbaijan, increased its transmissivity by 50 per cent and reduced the losses to a minimum. In Azerbaijan where 90 per cent of agricultural output is obtained from irrigated land, this has become a new step towards economic growth. More than 50,000 km of irrigation canals, over 100 water reservoirs and more than 1,000 pumping stations were built there. It guaranteed harvests and set up in the areas of big farming.

### Mass professions taught at general schools

A total of 760 mass professions are adopted for the pupils in general schools.

In accordance with the reform now being carried out in the country the acquisition of the trades becomes obligatory, irrespective of the form of school-leaving—be it to pursue higher or secondary education, or to go to a vocational school or to work.

Corresponding laboratories, classrooms at schools, shops, inter-school production centres, rural production teams, and other labour sections of schoolchildren, in shops and sections of enterprises serve as the material and technical basis for such instruction and education.

It is natural that the development of scientific and technical progress will lead to changes in the present list of professions. Therefore, it is not fortuitous that this has been called temporary.

### Land improvement in Azerbaijan

The 70 km canal with water the drought-stricken Kossygin Textile Institute. The reconstruction of the canal, which in the 20s was started to build a land reclamation facility in Azerbaijan, increased its transmissivity by 50 per cent and reduced the losses to a minimum.

In Azerbaijan where 90 per cent of agricultural output is obtained from irrigated land, this has become a new step towards economic growth. More than 50,000 km of irrigation canals, over 100 water reservoirs and more than 1,000 pumping stations were built there. It guaranteed harvests and set up in the areas of big farming.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit



## OLD MOSCOW IN PICTURES



The paintings of Russian artist Apollinary Vasnetsov (1856-1933) help take an excursion into Moscow's past with its panorama of city streets, squares and monuments. They show how the first walls of the Kremlin were built, how Moscow looked like in the time of Dmitry Donskoi and how the contemporaries of Ivan Kalita saw it. Vasnetsov became the founder of historic landscape, skillfully combining in his works the accurate knowledge of an investigator and the talent of an artist.

The museum-flat of Apollinary Vasnetsov reopened recently after restoration in Furmanov Pereulok not far from Chistye Prudy. Many of its items have been preserved as they were during the lifetime of the artist, including furniture made according to his design. Several rooms display paintings, drawings and architectural sketches of old Moscow. Historians and archaeologists always note their authenticity. Vasnetsov attentively checked the sketches of historic paintings by chronicles and preserved documents. Beginning from 1918 he has been heading a commission studying old Moscow and participating in archaeological explorations.

● The memorial plaque on the house where Apollinary Vasnetsov used to live.  
● Two paintings depicting old Moscow as seen by the artist: "Early Morning in the Kremlin" (top) and "The 17th-Century Market-Place" (left bottom).

### Rabbi Adolf Shaevich: 'Our first prayer is for peace'

Our most passionate desire, said the chief Rabbi of Moscow synagogue, 45-year-old Adolf Shaevich, is that of peace on the Earth and in outer space. Therefore our first prayer is for peace: Paternoster! Give peace, activists throughout the world extra strength, establish world peace! These words from the prayer find response in the hearts of parishioners in Moscow and Minsk, Riga and Tashkent, everywhere believers gather to turn their gaze to God who gave life to everything alive and created man for the sake of life on the Earth.

Not long ago the Rabbi toured the United States for three weeks as a member of a representative inter-religious delegation from the USSR. In New York, Washington, San Francisco and Louisville he and his colleagues invariably found a common ground. This became possible because the wish of all Soviet people—both believers and atheists—to live in peace, for which 20 million people gave their lives, coincided with the reciprocal desire of Americans, representatives of many religions, with whom the members of the delegation had talks and meetings.

On many occasions, during the US tour, said the Rabbi, he had to answer numerous questions about alleged discrimination of believers in the Soviet Union. According to him this can be explained either by

on church holidays — between 3,000 and 5,000, that is ten times more.

Every year, on the order of the Moscow synagogue a calendar with a circulation of 20,000, is published in Hebrew by a state printshop. The synagogue has its own matzoth bakery, to which the state annually supplies 130 tonnes of first-grade flour at wholesale price.

To train synagogue priests and yeshiboth, a religious school of learning from three to six years courses, is functioning at the synagogue. It also trains choir singers. Not only Muscovites but also inhabitants of other Soviet cities study in the yeshiboth.

### OF INTEREST

#### Ballerina's secret

Physicians investigating dancers believe that ballerinas are helped by a special method of training which is usual for ballet. Its essence lies in working out, at each phrase, the ability to keep in the field of vision any motionless point. Herein lies the secret that ballerinas can make 34 turns in 24 seconds in one of the fragments of Pyotr Tchaikovsky's ballet "The Swan Lake".

Any page of the album is full of optimism. For example, the kind and joyful look of "The Boy With a Dog" by Murlin, "The Girl in a Cap" by Greuze and many others.

Archaeologists, digging at the Minsk Castle have found rather extensive evidence of what the Slavonic footwear of the 12th century looked like.

### Science and technology

#### CONTROLLED BY AIR

Automatic lathes performing several operations with a blank—the so-called cutting centres—are now widely used at metal-working plants. On such a lathe a part is banded in turn by various tools, each carrying out its own operation, and the part gets ready. But it happens that one of the tools gets broken and the automatic machine cannot notice it and continues, until the operator stops it, "to work" with the wreckage of the bit or cutter which even does not reach the part, resulting in a spoilage.

To make the lathe notice the damage of the tool, staff members of the Sofia electro-mechanical institute in Bulgaria have suggested a control instrument mounted on the cutting centre and checking the completeness of all tools after each working cycle. The tools are brought in turn closer to a jet of air. If the tool is intact the air is rejected by it and a special sensor records this. The device can control the tools' diameter ranging from three to 15 mm, and it snaps into action in two seconds.

#### FISH FROM A VOLCANO

Outside Uzhgorod (the Carpathian Ukraine) at the Radvanovsky open-pit mine, workers have found a stone and upon splitting it they saw a very clear imprint. Imprints on stones are known for a long time. Yet this one is rather unique. The Radvanovsky open-pit mine is used to extract basalt, the product of volcanic eruptions. It is hard to imagine how a fish might have preserved in a red-hot lava.

Geologists provided the following explanation. In very early times what is now the Carpathian Mountains had been the bottom of a huge sea. Later the bottom began to lift up. This happened some ten million years ago. The bottom split into several blocks, and through the emergent cracks the hot magma forced forward instantly reducing to vapours all water reservoirs and to ashes all the living beings.

However, the found can be explained also as follows. Before the lava appeared, the fish had already got into a sedimentary rock which served as its preservative. The hot magma mass failed to dissolve the rock completely and the imprint has survived to this day.

#### PRE-CAMBRIAN IMPRINTS OF ANIMALS FOUND

Leningrad geologists who inspected the sediment rock on the shore of the White Sea, 100 kilometres north of Arkhangelsk, came face to face with a remarkable underwater kingdom which existed 600 million years ago. The layers of lime have turned out to be literally packed with fossilized imprints of the most ancient, multicellular animals, such as jellyfish, polyps, flatworms, and organisms which had so far been unknown to science. They measure between several millimetres and half a metre.

The specialists believe that to wealth and diversity their find is the biggest in the northern hemisphere. It is related to the so-called pre-Cambrian epoch in the Earth's geological history, when remote and primitive ancestors of modern forms did not have any skeletons and did not rise emerging on solid ground. Until now the leading role in the study of the animal world of that time belonged to the investigation of fossilized organisms in southern Australia, which was regarded as a standard. Today, there is the possibility of comparing and mutually supplementing the species composition of the two unique paleontological finds.

### VIEWPOINT

## Power industry: summing up 1984 and visualizing 1985

Leonid KORENEV

In 1984 the Soviet power industry continued its buildup. Transcontinental gas pipelines, powerful thermal and hydroelectric stations were being built and a qualitative change took place in the construction of nuclear power stations—a switch-over to 1,000 MW power units. Owing to its natural resources the USSR fully meets its own requirements in fuels and energy and exports much. It can be said that for our power industry the year 1984 was successful. Nevertheless, certain drawbacks continue to be mentioned. Specifically the need to substantially increase in 1985, and during the 12th five-year plan (1986-1990), the growth rate of nuclear power capacities and, at the same time, to enforce the policy of saving energy resources in all industries. What has necessitated this measure?

One needs hardly be a specialist to determine why these two trends have in common in our energy policy. It lies in the need to save as much mineral raw materials as possible, above all, oil and gas, which have limited reserves. This does not presuppose immediate reduction in their extraction. On the contrary, it is planned to bring production of oil and gas condensate to 628 million tonnes this year, which is 2 per cent more than in 1984. Gas extraction is planned to exceed 632,000 million cu m, an 8 per cent growth on 1984. It must be noted that the USSR continues to be a leading producer of these types of energy resources.

Energy and fuel saving also stands prominently in our plans. Usually people say what they are short of or what is too expensive. The mining of fuels, as we can see, will not reduce this year, but will even somewhat grow. True, the fact that extraction is becoming more expensive should not be disregarded. For example, specific expenditure on oil and gas extraction in the Soviet Union increased threefold over the past decade because of the exploitation of deposits in almost inaccessible districts of the Extreme North and the country's East. This is a very serious economic factor stimulating the policy of saving.

Still, the strategy for power development as it is understood in our country, stems from the general and principled policy characteristic of the country's economy — its all-out intensification. — It also underlies the Energy Programme of the USSR, which is meant for several five-year plans, irrespective of momentary line-serving fluctuations.

As for the immediate tasks, it can be said that already today the operation of atomic power stations ensures an annual saving of nearly 80 million tonnes of fuel equivalent. Each one million kilowatts of new capacities at atomic power stations increases this figure by 1.2 million tonnes, and, hence, economic operations of the existing plants, in due course, will be brought to 15 million kilowatts and more.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### TRANSPORT IN MOSCOW IN THE YEAR 2000

IZVESTIA reports the compiling of a "Scheme for Comprehensive Development of All Types of Transport in Moscow". Specialists believe that the Metro will continue to be unrivaled. New lines will be built to link south and south-west with the city's north. The tram is also in the centre of attention — as the most ecologically harmless transport. Express tram services are planned for Saitsevo and Kosino-Zhulebino. The first such service will be ready in Bulovo.

A total of 30 thousand more automobiles appear in Moscow every year. By the year 2000 the number of vehicles will double. So the new scheme provides for coping with such a great throughput.

First, a third ring-road will appear in mid-Moscow — to serve as a buffer for the centre and the Sadovoye Koltso ring-road. In addition, a system of fast roads having eight lanes each and flyovers are planned for Moscow. In total there will be four of them. Two will link Kosino-Zhulebino and Bulovo with the centre. The Sadovoye Koltso, Prospekt Mira and Yaroslavskoye Highway will also be turned into such roads.

One more novelty envisaged in the scheme is that freight traffic will be directed along special freight channels — to relieve other roads of freight communication.

#### UNDERGROUND ENERGY OF KAMCHATKA

Geothermal energy production is given a priority in the national economic plans. Kamchatka stands prominently in them, writes PRAVDA, as it is situated in the area of active volcanism. The country's first geothermal station at Pauzheika has proved to be highly feasible and economic. It has provided answers to many questions raised by

hydrologists, design engineers, construction and maintenance teams. The experience thus gained enables the specialists to solve a more complex task of developing the Mutnovskiy geothermal region, situated in the mountains some 130 kilometres from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

Pilot steam release has begun there from a number of wells made at the foothills of the active volcano, Mutnovskiy. Simultaneous operation of all the available wells will provide a more accurate assessment of the region which is very important for those who are designing a geothermal station there.

Studies have confirmed the earlier predictions that the region is very promising. Local scientists already believe that there is enough steam to feed the turbines of the future station as long as required. And to achieve this is only a matter of a very short time.

#### ECOLOGICAL MAP FOR BAM

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation has considered and approved a Territorial Interindustrial Scheme for Nature Protection around the Balkal-Amur Railway, SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA reports. By the scale this project is rated first in the world. Says Nariman Sukhanov, First Vice-Chairman of the State Construction Committee of the Russian Federation and BAM Chief Architect:

The scheme is rather remarkable in terms of its depth and comprehensive nature. The project covers a period till the year 2000 and involves an area of 1.8 million square kilometres stretching eastwards for three thousand kilometres. Both economic and social factors of the area's development are accounted for. In the scheme, the scheme has been necessitated by the perspectives for large-scale development in the area. Its main objective is to specify a long-range strategy for nature protection in the BAM area before its full-scale development has begun. The main concern is that certain places in the BAM area are very vulnerable and once destroyed need much time to restore their natural resources.

The Territorial Scheme takes due account of all the areas. Possible environmental pollution has been assessed and the areas where an ecologically hazardous situation may develop are mapped out. The scheme contains recommendations for town planning and the siting of industry. For example, much of the industry will be concentrated on the eastern and western flanks of the Balkal, where the environment is more encouraging to live in, while only the necessary minimum of industry and services will be sited in the more harsh centre of the Balkal area.

#### NEW CHEMICAL LASER DEVELOPED

Having emerged as an analytical tool lasers immediately found many industrial, medical, information transmission and other applications.

There are several types of lasers, though they have one feature in common. To make it workable, a certain amount of energy should be pumped into a working medium in order to release it in the form of a highly directed monochromatic beam. In this connection the question arose as to the possibility of developing a laser needing no energy from the outside to be workable. A group of Soviet scientists, SOVIETSKAYA CHESSKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports, were awarded the 1984 Lenin Prize for just such laser. This is a chemical laser on chain reactions which is believed to be the best laser in its class. It may find many different applications, monitoring of preset molecules in a gas mixture, which is very important for air pollution control, controlling chemical processes in industry, medicine, biology and technology, etc.

However, the inventors of the laser believe that its main problems continue to remain unsolved. What is needed is a chemical laser with harmless discharges which can be released in the atmosphere without hindering the use of special absorbers.

Second, up to now lasers emit in the invisible part of the spectrum, and the task set before the designers to develop a laser emitting in the visible light will further expand laser uses.



## PROFILES

## ANATOLY EFROS



The premiere of "The Lower Depths", based on a famous play by Maxim Gorky, took place at Moscow's Drama and Comedy Theatre in Taganka on the eve of 1985. The audience awaited this first-night performance with impatience and interest. This premiere was also the debut of Anatoly Efros as art director of the theatre.

The name of Anatoly Efros is well known not only in the USSR but also in other countries where his productions represented the Soviet theatrical art at international festivals to which he was on several occasions invited to stage plays.

Special recognition is enjoyed by his interpretation of classical plays like "The Marriage of Figaro", "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare, "A Month in the Country", "Molière's Tartuffe" and "The Living Corpse" by Tolstoy. But it does not mean he forgets about modern plays. He works actively and successfully with Soviet playwrights. This was also the case at the beginning of his creative activities at the Central Children's Theatre, where he was a member of the famous company of Maria Knebel, Oleg Yefremov and playwright Viktor Rozov, and later at the Lenizhskiy Theatre, where he discovered for the audiences the dramatic talents of Marina Brunnaya. Some time afterwards, at the drama theatre on Mayaya Brunnaya, he became the initiator of a new trend in the Soviet theatre-production — with the staging of "The Man From Outside" based on a play by Ignaty Dvoretzky. This trend is being widely developed today.

All the same, Efros shows special affection for classical plays. Therefore, it is quite natural that the director began his work in the new theatre with the production of "The Lower Depths" — a masterpiece by Gorky which belongs to Russian classical plays.

As it has always been the case, the audiences and critics were expecting from Efros an entirely new approach to the current interpretation of this play of Gorky, at one time regarded as "history" but which has now become too common-place.

The main thing is to try and look at this well-known play as if one is confronted with it for the first time, says Anatoly Efros. It is essential to view it in its original freshness and vigor... In fact, Gorky's "lower depths" is not a sluggish kingdom but a volcano the eruption of which is going to start at any moment... This is not simply a handful of degraded people bragging and vainly philosophizing; formidable forces are roaming in the "lower depths". So, together with actors we tried to overcome the literary and verbal texture of the play and through it to force our way into life, into action.

Today "The Lower Depths", says the director, is not a play about a night's lodging which was at one time in Moscow's Khitrov market. A considerable time has elapsed and today this work has acquired a broader and more philosophical significance. "The Lower Depths" is the whole world with its endless conflicts and its brotherhood, with its difficulties, fears and hopes, despair and dreams...

Unlike its numerous productions, which were only imitations of the famous play staged by the Art Theatre (its premiere took place more than 80 years ago), the work of Anatoly Efros is a qualitatively new interpretation of this classical play.

An organic merger of two different historic trends took place in this play: deeply psychological, to which the creative work of Efros belongs, and grotesque — which is confessed by the actors of the Theatre on Taganka. And this organic merger produced the desired effect. In fact, this confirmed the main principle of the director: in each work it is necessary to have a new "miraculous fusion" of various styles and trends. Efros is sure that such a synthesis actually yields "artistic progress". And he graphically proved the correctness of this theory in his work "The Lower Depths".

Natalya KUROVA  
Photo by Valery Plotnikov

To the contest  
in Zagreb

The third Václav Huma International contest of violinists is taking place in the Yugoslav city of Zagreb.

The Soviet Union is represented by two students of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatoire — Ingrida Armonaitis and Yelena Svetlakhova. In October last year, at the all-Union elimination audition in Petrozavodsk, they were recognized as the most interesting and brilliant violinists.

Both possess splendid virtuoso and musical abilities, interesting and artistic individualities as well as high technical standards. This is the first time Ingrida Armonaitis is participating in an international contest. In May 1984, Yelena Svetlakhova performed at the J. S. Bach Competition held in the German Democratic Republic was awarded an honorary diploma.

In Zagreb the young woman violinist will take up three concert programmes from the works of Bach, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Ysaye and others.

The famous Soviet violinist, Professor Igor Bezrodny, is a member of the jury.

Boris IVASHKEVICH

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

**Exhibitions.** An exhibition of pictures and reproductions by Nikolai Roerich as well as rare books from the library of Svyatoslav Roerich has opened at the Soviet cultural centre in Madras.

**Photos.** Mounted in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, is the exhibition, "The Gens of National Culture of the Soviet Union". The exhibition, made up of works of TASS photo correspondents, familiarizes visitors with known monuments of Soviet peoples' culture. The photographs tell about treasures of ancient Kremlin, palaces in Leningrad, architectural ensembles of Kiev and ancient cities of the Gold Ring around Moscow. Also represented are photographic reproductions of ancient Russian painting.

**Films.** A Soviet-Bulgarian seven-part television film, "The Children of Captain Grant", is being filmed at the Odessa Film Studios jointly with Boyana Studios of Bulgaria. The film is based on a novel by the French writer Jules Verne and directed by Stanislav Govorukhin.

**Concerts.** A new concert hall has been opened in Tallinn with a performance of the well-known Estonian singer Hendrik Krumm, soloist with the Estonia Theatre. A cycle of solo concerts by the leading vocalists will be held in the restored church of Niguliste.

Legends and  
songs of India

A score of Indian folklore was held in the Riga House of Knowledge in Latvia. Sponsored by the USSR-India Society, it united musicians, writers, reciters and artists.

A Riga ensemble of young artists performed variations on the folk themes "The Breath of Thibet", "The Roots of Lotus", "Good and Evil". Parts of Indian legends were recited in the original. An exhibition of works by Latvian artists reflecting motifs in the Indian mythology was also mounted.

Austrian  
conductor in USSR

I always take great pleasure in visiting the Soviet Union where music is treasured by the whole nation, says outstanding Austrian conductor Karl Österreicher, who opened a series of concerts by foreign musicians in Moscow this year.

I first visited the USSR fifteen years ago and it has become an almost annual affair ever since. I have excellent memories of the amazingly warmhearted and grateful audiences in Leningrad and Tallinn, Ulyanovsk and Riga, Kazan and Vilnius. I have also visited Novosibirsk and Irkutsk where the heavy Siberian frosts were melted by the friendliness of audiences.

I have acquired many friends

among my Soviet colleagues as well as the great from Vienna. The include Dmitry Kitayenko, the talented Moscow musician who studied in my class almost twenty years ago at the Vienna Academy of Music. Conductors from many Union republics also studied there in subsequent years. I never forget Giuschieta Maria Janova and Valdislav Mahavariani. Now when I come to the Soviet Union I take every opportunity to meet them.

This time Karl Österreicher has given concerts with the USSR Symphony Orchestra, playing Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 and Symphony No. 1 by Brahms. He will also give concerts in Kishinev and Leningrad.

## Repin's unknown canvases



• "Self-Portrait".

An exhibition of works by the well-known Russian painter Ilya Repin is still going on at the Tretyakov Gallery (10 Lavrushinsky Lane, Moscow).

Canvases previously unknown to the Soviet art lovers have been displayed by Finnish museums and private collections.

The Russian artist was associated with that country by friendly ties. He closely knew many Finnish artists, who used to visit the dacha in Kuokkala, where Repin spent his last years.

In 1920 he donated some of his works to the National Art Gallery of Finland, the Ateneum Museum.

Seven paintings, and 21 graphic sheets can be seen by Moscow and their guests. The small collection reflects essentially the entire creative road of the artist.



• "Nordman-Severova on the Shore of the Gulf of Finland".

## WHAT'S ON?

January 19-21

## THEATRES

**Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov St).** 19 — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera). 20 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera). 20 (eve) — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

**Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St).** 19 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 20 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera). 21 — Sidelnikov, "Stepan Razin" (ballet).

**Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St).** 19 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 20 (mat, alt) — Ziv, "Seven Little Soldiers"; 20 (eve) — Suppe, "Die schöne Galatea"; 21 — Folsman, "Let the Guitar Play".

**Chamber Musical Theatre (17 Leningradsky Prospekt).** 19, 20 — Volkov, "Live and Remember".

## FILMS

Leo Tolstoy (in 2 parts, Gorky Film Studios).

Dedicated to the last years of the great Russian writer.

**Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskovskaya Embankment).** Mos-Ploshchad Nigina.

**That Sweet Glimpse of Victory (Dovzhenko Film Studios).** About a woman's hand team.

**Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (47 Tsvetnaya Kinkova St).** Kurskaya.

## EXHIBITIONS

**Exhibition Hall, USSR-Africa Union (46a Gorky St).** An exhibition of works by artist Yur Semenyuk. Nearly 30 paintings — northern landscapes, still life. Daily, except Mondays, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya, trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

**Exhibition Hall, All-Union Nature Protection Society (1 Tchaikovsky St).** An exhibition of "Guppy-85". Over 50 types of domestic supplies as well as species of viviparous fish, played by amateur aquarists. Daily, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Barrikadnaya.

## BUSINESS

## 100 PARTNERS FOR A COMPANY

The Sobren-Chemichandel GmbH society established by Soviet Soyuzkhimexport and a number of West German companies situated itself well in West Germany.

The 10 years have seen a tremendous expansion of our business, said Director General V. Timofeyev, addressing a press conference in Moscow. Our sales since 1979 alone have gone up 16-fold. The company has business links virtually with all chemical producers in West Germany, including Hoechst, BASF, Bayer, etc., as well as with companies in Britain, Belgium, Finland, Canada and other countries. The range of chemicals offered by the company includes

more than a thousand items — ammonia, methanol, high and low pressure polyethylene, inorganic chemicals, source materials for synthetic fibres, etc., coming from the USSR.

Simultaneously the company buys for the Soviet Union West German weedkillers, varnishes and paints, chemicals, etc. The most important feature of 1984 is that our exports exceeded imports.

At the present time, A. Pit-mayor, its commercial director, said, the links between Sobren and Soyuzkhimexport are being built around a long-range basis. The Soviet chemicals sell well and we believe that the demand will continue to grow.

ESAB OPENS  
OFFICE IN MOSCOW

ESAB of Sweden, doing business in welding equipment, has opened its permanent office in Moscow.

Interviewed by an MNI correspondent, Bengt Eskilsson, president, said that the company entered the Soviet market in the early 1950s, and since then has shipped to the USSR a considerable amount of equipment for various applications. Over the last 10 years alone ESAB signed 400 million Swedish kronor worth of Soviet contracts.

The biggest deals were complete welding sets for thick-walled round parts ordered by Avtopromimport. These units worth some 166 million Swedish kronor were installed at the Atomnash factory in Volgograd, the Russian Federation. The company also supplied units for welding anchor chains and chains for mining equipment. In addition, it has been regularly supplying electrodes and welding wire.

The company has bought a Soviet welding licence and continues to import since 1983 Soviet thyristors and diodes, via Energomashexport. Recently, the company has come to terms with Energomashexport and the USSR Ministry of Electrical Engineering as to the production in the USSR of 140-Ampere

welding transformers using the company's know-how. ESAB is ready to buy as many as 10 thousand such transformers for its uses.

Of late ESAB has been doing much to establish and expand scientific cooperation with the USSR. Especially promising have been its joint ventures with the Central Research Institute of Heavy Engineering involving the design of advanced welding equipment.

Contacts  
and contracts

© V/O Machinimport of the USSR has ordered a major batch of industrial and pit electric locomotives from the GDR. They will be used in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The contract worth 37 million rubles is to be implemented before the end of 1985 via Schienenfahrzeuge Export-Import, GDR.

© Proving grounds were set up at the request of Japanese companies in the Soviet Far East to test new technology. The Kametsu company, jointly with Soviet specialists, will test a new earth-moving machine in adverse climatic conditions. It

has replaceable scoops and is intended to work rock and frozen ground. Specialists from the

## WEATHER

January 19-21

In Moscow city and region, cloudy, with clear spells and light snow. Night temperatures of 8°, 10°C and 3°, 8°C during the day. Later temperatures will drop to 10°, 15°C at night (to -20°C in places) and 7°, 11°C during the day. Wind veering to E, S-W mps.

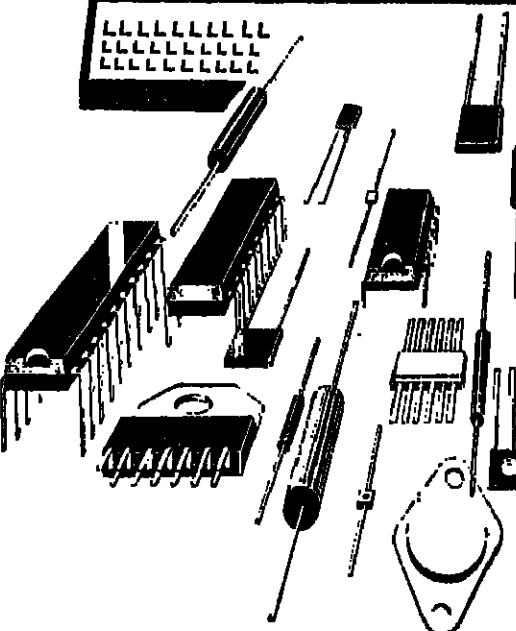
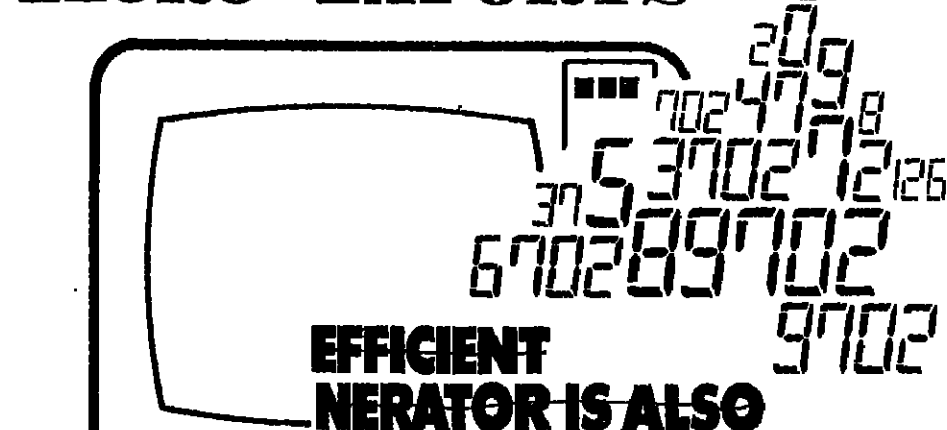
## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.  
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.  
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.  
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.  
Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.  
Ordering a cab 24-hour service Telephone 225-00 00.  
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as of January 16, 1985		French franc	
Currency	Quotations in rubles	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	
Austrian schilling	100 3.95	Indian rupee	100 6.90
Canadian dollar	100 66.36	Italian lira	10,000 4.52
English pound sterling	100 99.38	Japanese yen	1,000 3.46
Finnish marka	100 13.34	Spanish peseta	1,000 5.03
		Swedish krona	100 9.70
		US dollar	100 27.91

## ELORG EXPORTS



- general-purpose computers;
- mini-computers;
- peripherals;
- equipment for data gathering and front-end processing, including keyboard computers;
- packages of user programs for ES and SM computers;
- spares for ES and SM computers;
- wide range of electronic components: from simple switches and assemblies to ICs, translators, MPUs and memory circuits.

## ELORG OFFERS

- assembly, adjustment and startup services, as well as maintenance and training.



USSR, 121200, Moscow  
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya Pl  
Telephone: 205-00-33  
Telex: 411386

two countries intend to obtain initial results of the tests in the summer of 1985 and to use them as a basis for the development of new earth-moving technology.

© A set of gen's suits made by the Bolshovichka Association of Moscow under the licence from Vestra Union of France was shown at the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Bolshovichka is planning to produce 250 thousand such suits in 1985 plus 300 thousand in 1986, all made from Soviet fabrics.

## Soviet-Afghan trade grows

Trade contacts between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) are progressing steadily and successfully. Afghanistan takes third place among the developing countries (after India and Argentina) in Soviet foreign trade relations by the volume of transactions. The USSR mainly imports commodities of Afghan enterprises built with Soviet technical assistance over the years.

The Soviet Union is Afghanistan's first partner in trade. Its

share amounts to about 60 per cent of Afghanistan's foreign trade. Deliveries from the USSR cover a considerable part of Afghanistan's requirements in machinery, equipment, means of transport, etc.

Afghan-Soviet trade is built on the principle of equality, with due account taken of reciprocal interests and advantages, says Mohammad Khan Jalal, DRA Minister of Commerce. Its growth is beneficial for both countries.

## Philately

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a set of five postage stamps devoted to the history of Russian engines. The stamps, of 3 and 5 kopek denomination, show 19th-century horse-driven carts. The stamps, which cost 10, 15 and 20 kopeks, show the engines that were in use at the beginning of the 20th century.

## Bucket brigades in stamps

